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Self-Represented

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA – SAN FRANCISCO**

GERONIMO VELASCO, ) Case No.: 3:24-cv-05307-VC (AGT)  
Plaintiff, ) PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTIONS TO THE  
v. ) MAGISTRATE JUDGE'S REPORT  
PENTAGON TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, INC., ) AND RECOMMENDATION (DKT. 108)  
Defendant ) Trial Date: December 8, 2025

1           **TO THE HONORABLE DISTRICT JUDGE:**

2 Plaintiff Geronimo Velasco, proceeding pro se, respectfully objects to Magistrate Judge Tse's  
 3 Report and Recommendation (Dkt. 108) under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b) .and 28  
 4 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), This Court's de novo review will reveal that the R&R rests on void  
 5 deposition notices, procedurally defective joint statements, and defense counsel misconduct that  
 6 warrants sanctions, not dismissal.

7           **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

8 Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2), a party may file specific written objections to a Magistrate  
 9 Judge's proposed findings and recommendations within fourteen (14) days after service. The  
 10 District Judge must then conduct a \*de novo\* determination of those portions of the R&R that  
 11 have been properly objected to. See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3). The Court  
 12 may accept, reject, or modify the recommended disposition, receive further evidence, or  
 13 recommend the matter to the Magistrate Judge with instructions. Where, as here, the objections  
 14 raise procedural defects in the discovery process that directly bear on the validity of the R&R,  
 15 "de novo" review is required.  
 16

17           **OBJECTION I: THE R&R RELIES ON VOID DEPOSITION NOTICES THAT**  
 18           **VIOLATED RULE 30(d)(1) AND THE STANDING ORDER**

19           **A. Double Violations Show Deliberate Misconduct**

20 Defense counsel's own exhibits show a repeated pattern of violations:

21           

- **First Violation (July 23, 2025 Notice, Dkt. 89-2, p. 2):**

22           "continue from day to day thereafter until completed"

23           This violated **Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1)**, which limits depositions to one day of seven

1 hours absent stipulation or court order. It also violated **Judge Tse's Standing Order**,  
 2 which expressly requires compliance with Rule 30(d)(1).

3 • **Judicial Acknowledgment of Defect (Aug. 7 Order, Dkt. 95, p. 1):**

4 "Velasco's deposition is set for August 19, and will be limited to seven hours. See Fed.  
 5 R. Civ. P. 30(d)(1)."

6 This correction confirms that the July 23 notice was defective from the outset.

7 • **Second Identical Violation (Aug. 19, 2025 Notice, Dkt. 104-4, p. 2):**

8 "continue from day to day thereafter until completed"

9 Despite the Court's prior correction, defense counsel repeated the exact same defect. This  
 10 constitutes a **double violation**—of Rule 30(d)(1) and the Standing Order.

11 **B. Void Notices Cannot Support Sanctions**

12 Courts consistently hold that defective deposition notices are **void ab initio** and cannot support  
 13 sanctions. *NML Capital Ltd. v. Republic of Argentina*, 2014 WL 3898021, at \*3 (D. Nev. Aug.  
 14 11, 2014); *United States v. \$160,066.98 from Bank of Am.*, 2021 WL 1960668, at \*4 (C.D. Cal.  
 15 Apr. 7, 2021). The magistrate's August 7 "correction" could not cure notices void from  
 16 inception. Accordingly, the R&R's reliance on these notices to establish "willfulness" is legally  
 17 unsustainable.

18 **OBJECTION II: DOUBLE VIOLATION OF MEET-AND-CONFER REQUIREMENTS**

19 Defense counsel's so-called "joint discovery letter briefs" (Dkts. 89–91) and subsequent  
 20 compliance efforts failed in two independent ways, creating a **double violation** of Judge Tse's  
 21 Standing Order:

22 **A. First Violation: Filing of Joint Statement**

1           **Failure to Confer In-Person or by Videoconference.**

2           The Standing Order requires in-person or videoconference sessions. Defendant never complied.

3           All communications were via email or phone. This alone renders the joint filings defective.

4           **Failure of Lead Counsel Participation.**

5           The Standing Order mandates that **lead trial counsel** personally participate. Defendant's lead  
6           counsel of record, Mr. Geller, never participated. Instead, only Mr. Crittenden handled  
7           communications. There is no evidence Plaintiff ever met, spoke, or corresponded with Mr.  
8           Geller. This is a second, independent violation.

9           **Misrepresentation in Exhibits.**

10          Defendant compounded these violations by misrepresenting Plaintiff's emails as his "position."  
11          For example, in Dkt. 89-1 ¶7 and Exhibits C–D, defense counsel framed Plaintiff's July 30 and  
12          August 1 emails as refusals to confer, omitting that Plaintiff had until August 4 to respond.  
13          Similar mischaracterizations errs in Dkts. 90 and 91. These are not compliant "joint statements"  
14          but unilateral filings dressed up as joint.

15          **B. Second Violation: Discovery Order**

16          **August 7 Discovery Order Carried Forward the Same Violations.**

17          The August 7 Order (Dkt. 95) required further meet-and-confer by August 14, still subject to  
18          Standing Order safeguards. Yet Defendant again relied on emails and phone calls handled solely  
19          by Mr. Crittenden. No in-person or video sessions occurred, no lead counsel participated, and no  
20          certification was filed. This is a repeat violation. Orders predicated on such defective compliance  
21          are procedurally void. *Hallstrom v. Tillamook Cnty.*, 493 U.S. 20, 31 (1989); *McNeil v. United*  
22          *States*, 508 U.S. 106, 113 (1993).

23          **E. Defendant's Declaration Misrepresentations Render the Joint Statement Defective**

1 The R&R (citing Dkt. 89) rests on declarations by defense counsel that mischaracterize the  
 2 Standing Order's requirements. Specifically:

3 **1. Paragraph 2 Misrepresentation – Exhibit A as “Disputed Request.”**

4 Defendant's declaration (Dkt. 89-1 ¶2) asserts that Exhibit A (Notice of Deposition) constitutes  
 5 the “disputed request” under Judge Tse’s Standing Order §B. This is false. The Standing Order  
 6 specifies that in disputes over written discovery (interrogatories, requests for production,  
 7 admissions), the parties must attach the actual discovery requests and responses. A unilateral  
 8 Notice of Deposition is not a “request” within the meaning of §B. Treating a deposition notice as  
 9 a “discovery request” distorts the Order and bypasses the mandated process.

10 **2. Paragraph 6 Misrepresentation – Exhibit C as “Disputed Response.”**

11 Defendant further asserts (Dkt. 89-1 ¶6) that Plaintiff’s July 30 and August 1 emails (Exhibit C)  
 12 constitute the “disputed response.” This is misleading. Those emails were objections to  
 13 premature deposition scheduling, citing Dkt. 68, not substantive responses to any discovery  
 14 request. They cannot substitute for the “response” contemplated by §B, which requires a formal  
 15 written response or objection to a specific interrogatory, RFP, or admission.

16       **1. Failure to Provide Attestation of Lead Counsel Meet-and-Confer**

17       The joint statements (Dkts. 89–91) contain **no attestation that lead counsel met and**  
 18 **conferred in person or by videoconference** as required by the Standing Order §  
 19 B(1). Instead, defense counsel relied only on emails and phone requests. Plaintiff  
 20 never conferred with Defendant’s lead counsel at all. This omission alone renders the  
 21 filings defective

22       **2. No Clear Plaintiff Position in the Body of the Statement**

23       Judge Tse’s Standing Order § B(2) requires “each party’s position” to appear in the  
 24

1 body of the joint letter brief. Instead, Defendant attached Plaintiff's raw emails as  
 2 exhibits. These emails were **objections** to procedure (see Dkt. 89-4), not substantive  
 3 discovery positions. Outsourcing Plaintiff's "position" to exhibits evaded the  
 4 requirement of presenting a concise, final compromise for the Court.

5 **3. No Final Compromise Proposals**

6 Section B(3) of the Standing Order requires "each party's final proposed  
 7 compromise." None of the letters included compromise proposals. Defendant's filings  
 8 contained only demands (compel deposition, compel interrogatories, compel  
 9 production). Plaintiff's position was absent. Without this, the Court had no basis to  
 10 adjudicate.

11 **3. Resulting Noncompliance.**

12 By mischaracterizing a deposition notice as the "disputed request" and Plaintiff's objections as  
 13 the "disputed response," Defendant created the illusion of Standing Order compliance where  
 14 none existed. The mandatory prerequisites of §B(1)-(3) (in-person/videoconference meet and  
 15 confer, each side's final position, and true request/response exhibits) were never satisfied.

16 De novo review: Because these misrepresentations form the basis of Dkt. 89, the R&R rests on a  
 17 defective foundation and cannot stand.

18 **F. Consequence of Double Violations.**

19 Because these were not minor defects but failures to satisfy mandatory prerequisites, the joint  
 20 filings and the subsequent order are void ab initio. They cannot support sanctions or dismissal.

21 The R&R errs in treating them as valid bases.

22 **OBJECTION III: THE R&R MISCHARACTERIZES PLAINTIFF'S GOOD FAITH**

23 **OBJECTIONS**

1 The R&R wrongly characterizes Plaintiff's conduct as refusal and willful defiance. The record  
2 demonstrates otherwise. Plaintiff consistently stated:

3 "I am not refusing to be deposed—I object in good faith while unresolved issues remain." (Dkt.  
4 89-4, p. 1).

5 **OBJECTION III: THE R&R MISCHARACTERIZES PLAINTIFF'S GOOD FAITH  
6 OBJECTIONS**

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8 demonstrates otherwise. Plaintiff consistently stated:

9 "I am not refusing to be deposed—I object in good faith while unresolved issues remain." (Dkt.  
10 89-4, p. 1).

11 At the August 7 hearing, Plaintiff explicitly said:

12 "I just want to put on the record that I am still objecting [to the deposition]. But I am going to  
13 follow your order." (R&R, Dkt. 108, fn. 5).

14 This shows good faith compliance under protest, not defiance.

15 **OBJECTION IV: THE AUGUST 7 DISCOVERY ORDER WAS PROCURED ON  
16 INADEQUATE NOTICE AND DEFECTIVE FILINGS**

17 The August 7 hearing was noticed on August 5—only two days' notice—violating Fed. R. Civ.  
18 P. 6(c)(1) and basic due process principles. Moreover, the Order rested on procedurally defective  
19 joint filings that did not meet the Standing Order's prerequisites. Orders obtained under such  
20 circumstances cannot serve as the foundation for sanctions or dismissal.

21 **OBJECTION V: THE R&R'S "PATTERN OF NONCOMPLIANCE" NARRATIVE IS  
22 UNSUPPORTED**

1 The R&R cites collateral items (failure to oppose a motion; two missed CMCs; a settlement-  
 2 statement issue) to suggest a broader pattern. These are either inaccurate, procedurally void, or  
 3 irrelevant to discovery willfulness.

4 **A. June 6, 2025 CMC (Dkt. 62) Was Void After Scheduling Modification.**

5 Following consolidation and a new schedule (Dkt. 39), the June 6 CMC was no longer operative.  
 6 The OSC (Dkt. 62) was later discharged (Dkt. 68). Treating this as a willful nonappearance  
 7 misstates the record.

8 **B. August 15, 2025 CMC (Dkt. 98) Lacks Willfulness.**

9 The CRD noted “NO Appearance.” Plaintiff immediately filed a motion to excuse  
 10 nonappearance (Dkt. 99), later denied by text entry (Dkt. 106). This isolated event cannot fairly  
 11 be weighed as defiance.

12 **C. Settlement Statement Allegation Is Misframed.**

13 The Court extended Plaintiff’s deadline to August 4 (Dkt. 86) but vacated the conference on  
 14 August 4 (Dkt. 88) *before the deadline expired*. Characterizing this as “non-compliance” is  
 15 inaccurate.

16 **D. Misrepresentation Regarding Motion to Dismiss Opposition (Dkt. 11) and Orders to  
 17 Show Cause (Dkts. 11 & 63).**

18 Defendant asserts that Plaintiff “failed to timely oppose a motion to dismiss.” (R&R, Dkt. 108,  
 19 fn. 5). This is factually incorrect. The record shows:

- 20 • Motion to Dismiss filed: September 17, 2024 (Dkt. 10)
- 21 • First Amended Complaint filed: October 8, 2024 (Dkt. 12)
- 22 • Court’s discharge order: October 11, 2024 (Dkt. 14)

Under **Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B)**, Plaintiff had 21 days from service of a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to amend the complaint once as a matter of course. Plaintiff filed the amended complaint exactly on day 21, October 8, 2024. The Court itself recognized the filing was proper:

- “The 11 order to show cause is discharged”
- “In light of the filing of the 12 amended complaint, the 10 motion to dismiss is denied as moot” (Dkt. 14).

This shows Plaintiff complied fully with Rule 15(a)(1)(B) and that the OSC was discharged as error. Defendant’s contrary assertion misrepresents the record. Plaintiff further addressed this issue comprehensively in his **Motion (Dkt. 110)**. Thus, this point cannot contribute to any “pattern of noncompliance.”

#### **E. R&R Footnote Mischaracterization of OSCs (Dkts. 11 & 63).**

The R&R states that “Judge Chhabria issued two orders to show cause, each warning of the risk of dismissal. See dks. 11 & 63.” (R&R, final page, fn. 6). This is misleading:

- **Dkt. 11 OSC** was discharged by Dkt. 14 after Plaintiff filed a timely amended complaint under Rule 15(a)(1)(B). The Court itself confirmed there was no fault by Plaintiff.
- **Dkt. 63 OSC** regarding a supposed missed CMC was discharged/lifted by Dkt. 68 after scheduling corrections. Again, the Court confirmed there was no continuing fault.

Because both OSCs were expressly discharged, they cannot serve as valid “warnings” supporting dismissal. They were procedural errors corrected by the Court itself. Defendant’s reliance on them misrepresents the docket. Plaintiff further documented this sequence in **Dkt. 110**, preserving the issue for appeal and noting the phantom hearing irregularities.

#### **F. Context of Compressed Proceedings.**

The discovery hearing on Dkts. 89–91 was set on August 5 for August 7—two days’ notice.

1 Plaintiff raised that this violated FRCP 6(c)(1). This context undermines any inference of  
2 deliberate noncompliance.

3 **Conclusion on Objection V.** These collateral items are mischaracterized, procedurally void, or  
4 immaterial. They do not support dismissal.

5 **OBJECTION VI: DEFENSE COUNSEL'S REFUSAL TO STIPULATE TO**  
6 **VOLUNTARY DISMISSAL EXPOSES THEIR STRATEGY**

7 On August 20, 2025, Defendant sought dismissal with prejudice under Rule 41(b). On August  
8 27, Plaintiff filed for voluntary dismissal with prejudice under Rule 41(a)(2). Both sought  
9 identical relief. Yet defense counsel refused to stipulate, confirming their strategy was not to  
10 resolve the case but to control dismissal terms to Plaintiff's detriment. When both parties seek  
11 identical relief, no legal prejudice exists. *Smith v. Lenches*, 263 F.3d 972, 975 (9th Cir. 2001).

12 The refusal to stipulate shows bad faith.

13 **OBJECTION VII: THE R&R MISAPPLIES THE HENDERSON FACTORS**

14 The R&R applies the five Henderson factors mechanically, without accounting for the  
15 procedural defects and defense misconduct that tainted the record.

16 **Factor 1 & 2 (Public Interest and Docket Management):** Dismissing a case on the basis of  
17 procedurally void deposition notices and defective filings undermines confidence in the judicial  
18 process more than it promotes efficiency.

19 **Factor 3 (Prejudice to Defendant):** Pentagon cannot claim prejudice where its own counsel  
20 created the procedural defects—issuing noncompliant deposition notices and filing defective  
21 joint statements.

22 **Factor 4 (Disposition on the Merits):** This factor always weighs strongly against dismissal. The  
23 merits can be adjudicated once discovery is conducted under valid procedures.  
24

1           **Factor 5 (Less Drastic Sanctions):** The R&R fails to consider alternatives. Options include:

- 2
  - 3           • Monetary sanctions under Rule 37(b);
  - 4           • Ordering a deposition under a corrected, compliant notice;
  - 5           • Issuing a protective order to structure discovery fairly; or
  - 6           • Sanctioning defense counsel for procedural misrepresentations.

7           Dismissal is a last resort and inappropriate where less drastic remedies exist.

8           **Conclusion on Henderson Factors:** Once the procedural record is corrected, dismissal cannot  
9           be justified under any factor. At most, lesser sanctions or corrective orders are appropriate.

10           **CONCLUSION**

11           The R&R cannot stand because it rests on:

- 12           1. Void deposition notices that violated both Rule 30(d)(1) **and** the Standing Order.  
13           2. Double violations of Standing Order meet-and-confer requirements in Dkts. 89–91 and  
14           the August 7 Order.  
15           3. Mischaracterizations of Plaintiff’s good faith objections.  
16           4. Collateral allegations of “noncompliance” that are unsupported by the docket and  
17           misrepresented by Defendant.  
18           5. Misapplication of the Henderson factors and failure to consider less drastic sanctions.

21           For avoidance of doubt, Plaintiff expressly preserves all issues raised herein, and those set forth  
22           in Dkt. 110, for appellate review.

23           **Relief Requested:**

- 25           1. REJECT the R&R in its entirety.  
26           2. VACATE the August 7, 2025 Discovery Order.  
27           3. IMPOSE sanctions on defense counsel for procedural misrepresentations.

- 1       4. GRANT Plaintiff's Motion for Voluntary Dismissal with Prejudice (Dkt. 110).
- 2       5. PRESERVE all issues for appellate review.
- 3       6. Grant such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

4       Dated: September 5, 2025

5       Respectfully submitted,

6       */s/ Geronimo Velasco*

7       Pro Se Plaintiff